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VANDALIA:

SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1827.

The Six Militia Men.—The White-washing committee at Nashville some time since, informed the public through their organ the *Nashville Republican*, that after diligent search, they had found the orders from the Secretary of War in 1814, to Governor Blount, authorizing him to call out the militia for *six months*. Our readers will recollect, that Harris and five other men, were executed at Mobile in 1815 for mutiny and desertion, after having served *three months*, they at the same contending, that by law they could only be compelled to serve that length of time, and having performed their tour of duty, were entitled to their discharge. The documents relating to this transaction, by some means or other, were never filed in the department of war; and although it was generally supposed, from the time they were ordered into service, that they were only subject to a three months draft, it was not actually ascertained to be so, until by a late publication of the aforesaid white-washing committee, the matter is placed beyond the possibility of doubt.

We insert below the order of General Armstrong, then secretary of war, under which governor Blount made the call, and detailed into service one thousand men, including the six militia men shot by order of Gen. Jackson.—This order is dated on the *eleventh* of JANUARY, 1814. By the law of Congress of 1795, the President could only call upon the militia to serve *three months* in one year. But by the law of the *eighteenth* of APRIL 1814, the president is empowered to make a call for six MONTHS, if in his opinion, the public interest required it. When therefore the president, through his secretary of war, made this call for the militia of Tennessee, he could only require the militia to serve for three months. Look at the dates. Gen. Armstrong's order is dated January 11, 1814. The law of congress authorizing the president to make a call for six months passed on the 18th April, 1814, being more than *three months* after the date of the order of the secretary of war. How can it be contended that these men were to serve *six months?* The president was not entrusted with a general power by the law of 1814, to call militia into service for six months, but could only do so by certifying his opinion that the public interest required this length of service.

The detachment of Tennessee militia, called into service under the order of the secretary of war, dated January eleventh 1814, was mustered into service on the 20th of June of that year—the deserters as they are called, left the service on the 19th day of September following—*the three months having expired on this day.* Had they a legal right to do so?—Clearly they had. No one will contend that the President's certificate was attached to an order calling these men into service—and neither by law of 1795, that it was in the power of the President to order men into service for more than three months. The order was therefore issued by virtue of the law then in force, and could have no reference to the law of 1814, passed three months afterwards.

How stands the case now? These men, who had thus served out their tour of duty, and had commenced their journey home, were arrested, brought back to camp, tried for desertion by a court martial constituted by the order of Gen. Jackson, found guilty and sentenced to suffer death. These proceedings were subsequently reviewed by Gen. Jackson, approved by him, and by his order the sentence of the court was carried into execution. Was the court martial or Gen. Jackson ignorant of the laws of the United States, and the orders under which they served? If they were so, they were most culpably ignorant. For the first point to be considered was, were these men *legally* held to service on the day of their desertion? If they were not, clearly they were beyond the control either of the court martial or Gen. Jackson.—To have established the jurisdiction of the court over these men, the order of the secretary of war, with the opinion of the President annexed thereto in pursuance of the law of 1814, and the order of governor Blount founded thereon, must have been submitted to the court, and by them transmitted with the other testimony of the case to Gen. Jackson; without them, the court were destitute of testimony on which to find a verdict of guilty.

By these documents it would have clearly appeared that the order of Gen. Armstrong was issued under the law of '95, by virtue of which, the militia were only compelled to serve three months; to which order, that of governor Blount must have conformed; and that these men having served as long as the law required them, were entitled to their discharge.

Let us examine this subject by applying it to ourselves. Our militia were drafted for a three months tour of duty on the late disturbance with the Winnebagoes. Suppose circumstances had rendered it necessary to have called them into actual service. They would of course have been placed under the command of Gen. Atkinson, the military commander in the upper country. Suppose further, that at the expiration of three months, Gen. Atkinson should claim their services for *six* months, upon pretence that they were drafted for that length of time. Here suppositions may cease—for we too well know the character of our citizen soldiers to believe for a moment that they would peaceably submit to such flagrant injustice. They would have commenced their march homewards. Gen. Atkinson by force brings them back to camp—appoints a court martial—tries them for desertion—sentences six of them to be shot, and the balance to have their heads half shaved and drummed out of camp. What opinions would be entertained of Gen. Atkinson, or the justice of the "independent court martial?" Yet the case we have supposed is in all respects similar to the case of the six militia men shot at Mobile, not warranted either by the exigency of the times, or any law human or divine.

The following is the order alluded to above.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 11, 1814.

"*Sir*—You are authorized to supply by militia drafts, or by volunteers, any deficiency which may arise in the militia divisions under the command of Major General Jackson, and without referring on this head, to this Department.

"It may be well that your excellency consult Gen. Pinkney on such occasions, as he can best judge of the whole number necessary to the attainment of the public objects.

[Signed,] J. ARMSTRONG."

To Governor Blount.

The Farmer.—Below we have commenced the publication of a series of numbers, now publishing in the Richmond Whig, under the signature of "*A Farmer*," and said to be from the pen of JAMES MADISON, late President of the United States. They are addressed to the people of Virginia, but will apply equally well to the citizens of this state. Independent of the interest which attaches to any article from the pen of a man so distinguished as Mr. Madison, the style, the manner and matter of the essays, will well repay the reader the labor, if it may be so considered, of an attentive perusal. We trust, to use the language of a cotemporary, "that for the sake of the Republic, the people will hear him for his cause, if not for himself."

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA—No. 1.

It must be obvious to every observer of passing events, that the present aspect of political affairs is highly unpropitious, if not alarming. The time has arrived when neutrality may be regarded as criminal—as indicating an insensibility to the success of our happy institutions, or a sordid and selfish determination to hazard nothing for their preservation. With these convictions, I ask leave to submit, for your deliberate consideration, some of the views which have occurred to me as worthy of your notice. As I have no wish to aid them by any factitious circumstance, and am equally unwilling that their influence should be impaired by any unjust suspicion of the quarter from whence they come, I offer you a pledge of my sincerity in designating by my signature the pursuits of my life. I am no office-seeker—believing that no public station can be more honorable than that which I already enjoy as an independent farmer. I feel that I am exempt from any improper bias, and that if there are errors in the views which I present to you, they are errors of the head, and not of the heart. In addressing you, I trust I shall not forgot the respect due to my fellow-citizens, but I shall at the same time speak frankly of men and things as they appear to me. The circumstances under which we are called to act forbid flattery, or even forbearance. The times are distempered. The omens are threatening: and it behoves every man, conscientiously and fearlessly, to take his station and to do his part. By such means only may we avert the serious evils which are hovering over the future.

I beg leave emphatically to ask of you what has produced the extraordinary state of affairs to which I have alluded? Three years ago all was tranquil. The vessel of state glided peaceably along. The administration of public affairs—which was then conducted in the same spirit as now—received the general approbation of the American people; and concord & good will prevailed throughout the Republic. A political millennium seemed to have arrived. But, what is now our condition? Discord and all uncharitableness are every where prevailing. The characters of our most illustrious citizens are assailed with ruthless barbarity. The press, designed as a great auxiliary to virtue, teems with falsehood and defamation, so that the guilty no longer fears its lash. Every house and every hamlet is divided against itself—one portion of the Union is arrayed against another—the fearful and impious question of disunion, in some quarters, the subject of daily and familiar conversation. Our Legislature denouncing the General Government for exercising powers which have been unquestioned before, since its foundation—and while the Governor of one State threatens to call out his divisions to wage war against the federal authority of the Republic, another propagates disorganizing sentiments on the anniversary of our independence, thus rendering them the more heinous.

These are among the signs of the times which justify one in saying that the aspect of our affairs is unpropitious, if not alarming. And well may we press the inquiry, what has produced it, and what is the source of these bitter waters?

The answer is a plain one. We have suffered the comparatively insignificant question of who shall be our President, to absorb every other. An officer, designed by the Constitution to be our servant, to execute our will, has become already an object of more consequence in our eyes, than the best interests of our country—among which I mean to include liberty itself, and our free institutions, which are now considered by some as a cheap sacrifice to the success of a particular individual. Is this doubted? If so, turn to the following sentiment—"Allegiance to Jackson is above all other considerations!" This was boldly proclaimed by an Editor whose necessities forced him to acknowledge the source from which he derived the means of propagating his treason against the liberties of his country. Another Editor has declared "that if Jackson could not prevail by the ballot boxes, he should by the sword!" And another, though he once considered Jackson every way disqualified, from his ignorance and from his vices, private and public, and that his election would be a curse to his country, now openly exerts all his power and influence to have this curse fastened upon us. Have these Editors received the rebuke so well merited from their subscribers? Far from it: they are still supported, and still exercise—two of them at least—great influence over public opinion.

These were the signs which called forth from that great apostle of freedom, Jefferson, his last but terrible warning: "My country!" said he, "*thou* too, wilt experience the fate which has befallen every free government—*thy* liberties will be sacrificed to the glory of some military chieftain. I had fondly hoped to have found in thee an exception: but thy support of Jackson—a man who has disregarded every order he received—who has trampled under foot the laws and constitution of his country—and who has substituted his own ungovernable will as his only rule of conduct—thy support of such a man shakes my confidence in the capacity of man for self-government, and I fear all is lost." This is the language of the dying patriot. And if we followed him with undiminished confidence, and with unexampled success, in times and seasons when liable to temptation, what deference is not due to his opinion, when delivered under such solemn circumstances, and in a condition little less imposing than if he had just risen from the dead!—Under such high authority, I the more confidently assert, that the effort to elect Jackson is the fruitful fountain of the prevailing mischiefs, which every sober man must deprecate, as disturbing the repose, and threatening the safety of the Republic. This infirmity of a blind and idolatrous devotion to military success—the bane of every Republic that has gone before us—is the prolific soil whose harvest of bitterness we are now reaping. In the phrenzy it produces, reason is no longer heard. The grossest falsehoods are propagated and believed—every object is sacrificed without scruple to the success of the idol. Talents, services, character, weigh nothing, if out of the pale of the party. The bad passions are let loose—disorganizing sentiments, and even threats to commit treason, coming from partizans, are countenanced and approved—the desperate, either in circumstance or character, come from their hiding places, wearing the badge of the idol, a broad mantle covering every defect: petty politicians, seeking office without merit to win it, mount the popular hobby—even the more sedate catch the general contagion and swell the tide, or, lost at the clamor and folly of others, stand by without an effort to resist.—These are the causes contributing to that state of things, in which Jefferson, profoundly versed in the history of Governments, saw the frightful foreboding that even here all would be lost. In vain did Cato, the stern Roman patriot, warn his countrymen against Cæsar.—Equally vain was the English patriot's admonition, that Cromwell, under the hypocritical mask of religion, was a man of deep designs and unlimited ambition. Vain also were the warnings of experience against Napoleon and his designs. The sycophants of these military chieftains then, as now, denounce the solemn admonition as slanders against patriotism—they contended then, as now, that these men had nothing so much at heart as the liberties of their respective countries—that their *energy* and *purity* of character were necessary to cleanse their governments of corruption—that they alone could *save the country!*

The confiding dupes shouted their hosannas to these military chieftains, and awoke from their delusion only at the clanking of their chains. The sycophants, alike in all times and countries, laughed at the folly of the people, and applauded these Brigands for their successes—achieved by the ruin of the liberties they professed to defend. Nay, they audaciously declared that their atrocious usurpation was a happy riddance from the turbulence of democracy.

My fellow-citizens, which will you select as your guide? The solemn voice of the great champion of our independence, and the steadfast patriots of the land, or those mushroom politicians, and office-hunting demagogues, who cry out "away with the men now in power, tho' pure as the angels at the right hand of God?"

I offer you these few remarks by way of introduction, and shall continue the subject in some future numbers.

A FARMER.

From the Virginia Constitutional Whig.

GOVERNOR GILES AND MR. JEFFERSON'S LETTER.—We have said that Governor Giles was the legitimate father of the Harrisburgh Convention. The independent yeomanry of the Northern, Middle, and Western States, were not to be silenced or brow beaten by a string of pompous Resolutions. They are just as unwilling that we should be the sole judges of their interests, as we that they should decide upon ours; and they are right. The only portion of this country which has for years past, enjoyed any thing like a profitable export trade, is the South. Our cotton and tobacco have yielded us millions, whilst the bread stuffs of our Northern neighbors have been excluded from foreign markets. In this state of things, the attempt on the part of Virginia to bind down by far the most powerful portion of the Union to the disastrous policy of buying all, and selling none, to foreigners, has awakened general indignation. Not satisfied with having produced this concert of opinion and action, his Excellency Governor Giles seems determined to push matters to extremes, and we have no doubt he will reap the fruit of his labors in the re-election, by a decided majority, of the present President. It cannot have escaped public attention, that, during this memorable year, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, a regular series of attacks, following in well timed succession, have been made against the present Administration. First came the Fayetteville letter of Carter Beverly; then the confirmatory bulletins from that sequestered and peaceful abode, the Hermitage. These, however, being successfully demolished by Clay and Buchanan, it was necessary that the fire should be kept up. A volley is discharged by the *Ex-Governor*, Thomas Mann Randolph, but not being likely to do much injury, another *Ex-Governor*, and now Senator from North-Carolina, enters the lists, and hurls the lightnings of eloquence against the shadows of his own creation. Last, tho' not least, steps forth another *Governor*, in his own proper person, the present Chief Magistrate of Virginia, who seems resolved, if the work of accusation has been left unfinished, that he will complete it. We will not say that this *gubernatorial* combination is the effect of concert—neither will we speak in the terms which it deserves of the humiliating spectacle, now for the first time, we believe, exhibited, of the Chief Executive Magistrate of this commonwealth stooping to become the personal reviler of the President of the United States, and his principal Secretary. To say nothing of the want of dignity and delicacy in such a course, if the evil example were generally followed, it would convert the whole Confederacy into one wide arena of discord and contention. If it should please Mr. John Quincy Adams, for example, in his individual character, to retaliate upon William B. Giles—if he should think proper to characterize the latter as an artful and disappointed demagogue, who under the pretext of patriotism, was seeking to engender incurable political strife between members of the same political family, who does not see the mischief that would arise from such a controversy? Who does not know that such a retaliation on the part of the President or Secretary of State, no matter how justly provoked, would be regarded as a fresh signal of attack upon State Rights; as a daring invasion of our sovereign privileges, and a most alarming interference in our local concerns?

But there is another and higher consideration, which ought to have restrained Gov. Giles from the publication of Mr. Jefferson's letter. He confesses that it was originally intended to be private, and we presume, confidential; and the reasons which he assigns for now spreading it before the public, are, to our minds, entirely unsatisfactory. Of what consequence is it to the nation, that Gov. Giles and Mr. Jefferson lived upon terms of harmony? The annunciation of this fact, though not the only reason alledged, is artfully put forward in the foreground, as of prominent influence. The true reason is to be found, in that untiring and unquenchable zeal, with which our Governor has sought on all occasions to asperse the eminent men who now preside over our national affairs. There has been no rest to his spirit in the prosecution of this favorite object. When reposing in the shades of the Wigwam, he poured out his bile upon them with abundant fury—on the Legislative floor, though borne down by age and infirmity, he seemed to acquire the freshness and vigor of youth in the pleasing employment—and now bursting the restraints which official dignity would have imposed on one less scrupulous, he is altogether intent upon prostrating that colossal fame which has cast its shadow upon his path, and which seems to be perpetually present to his imagination. But Governor Giles, if unmindful of the delicacy which, in his peculiar situation, should have prompted him to silence, ought at least to have been more tender of the fame of that illustrious man, whom a nation's regrets had so recently consigned to the tomb. Mr. Jefferson ought to have been permitted to rest in peace. He is far translated, we hope, beyond the petty wranglings and puerile squabbles of this world, and we cannot conceive a more ungrateful disrespect to his memory, than to drag his sentiments forth in the present factious and violent times, for political and party purposes. Suppose we were to give the opinions of Mr. Jefferson as disclosed by Governor Giles, the full sanction and authority of his great name? What then? Must we bind up our judgments, and surrender our reason in the superstitious belief that his was infallible, and not to be questioned? Let us test this question of *authority*, and appeal to Governor Giles himself. If there ever lived in this country ONE MAN, who united all hearts and affections; whose judgment was enthroned higher than the reach of common minds; whose principles were of that unsuspected purity, which mortals might justly envy, and whose fame will endure through all ages, brightning and enlarging as it descends to the latest time—that man was GEORGE WASHINGTON. And yet, will Governor Giles subscribe to every opinion expressed by that incomparable man? Can he do it, when he himself was the first on the floor of Congress to declare that *he had lost all confidence in the Father of his Country?* Would he do it, when it was well known that Washington was a wide latitudinarian in politics, *according to the doctrines of the Virginia School*, and that, after due and solemn deliberation, he sanctioned the charter of the United States' Bank; recommended Internal Improvements, and the protection of Manufactures; and was, in truth, an advocate for that very policy which is announced in our present rulers as despotic usurpation? We put these questions to Governor Giles, not because we are at any loss to know what his answers would be, but to show him how utterly powerless is the lever by which he hopes to overturn the present Administration, and its policy; and how easily it might be used against those who attempt to employ it.

A far less pleasing task it is now our duty to perform. We could approach every thing from the pen of Mr. Jefferson with profound respect. It is not our fault, if this duty is required of us, by the officious zeal of those who wish to make the opinions of that venerable man subservient to views which we sincerely believe destructive to the best interests and happiness of this country. Mr. Jefferson's letter to Governor Giles, is to be employed as a political engine to promote the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidential chair. There is no doubt that it is now ushered into public notice with that design, and to sustain the feeble attack of Colonel Randolph. We ask all impartial and candid men to say, whether there is one syllable in the letter to justify the belief that General Jackson was considered by the writer a suitable person to fill the Presidential Chair? Nay, more, is there any thing which will allow the inference that Mr. Jefferson preferred Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams. Let the reader recollect that down to the Fall of 1824, according to Colonel

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Randolph's own statement, Mr. Jefferson thought Mr. Adams an *able, learned,* and *honest man,* and greatly preferred him as President, next after Mr. Crawford. The letter to Mr. Giles was written in December, 1825, shortly after the President's first Message to Congress, and before the Opposition to the Administration was fairly organized. Mr. Jefferson himself in assigning the causes of his alarm, speaks only of the Presidents *doctrines,* in connexion with the decisions of the Federal Court, and the "misconstructions of the constitutional compact acted on by Congress." These judicial decisions and legislative misconstructions, must have occurred before Mr. Adams' election; and at a time when Mr. Jefferson preferred him next to Mr. Crawford.—Are we to suppose, then, that the President's *doctrines* which were contained in his first Message, wrought all these fearful forbodings in Mr. Jefferson's mind? Is it not obvious that his objections were founded on the settled policy of the three branches of the Federal Government, Judicial and Legislative, as well as Executive? And if the supposition be true, what possible reason exists for supposing that, as early as December, 1825, Mr. Jefferson had changed the opinion he entertained of Mr. Adams, as far back as the year 1792? Could he, at the date of his letter to Governor Giles, have surrendered Mr. Adams for the Military Chieftain? The thing is impossible. The *doctrines* of Mr. Adams' Message had been those of preceding Administrations, including that of Mr. Jefferson himself. Mr. Jefferson sanctioned the Cumberland Road, the road from Georgia to New Orleans, and *many others.* Mr. Jefferson sent Haslet to Europe, *without an act of Congress,* to purchase the implements and apparatus of a National Observatory, which were purchased at an expense of thirty or forty thousand dollars; and have been lying ever since useless and unemployed. What doctrines were asserted by Mr. Adams in his Message, which were not likewise the doctrines of Mr. Jefferson? In this much abused and misrepresented document, we read the following language:

"The Constitution under which you are assembled is a charter of *limited powers.* After full and solemn deliberation upon all or any of the objects, which, urged by an irresistible sense of my own duty, I have recommended to your attention, should you come to the conclusion, that, however desirable in themselves, the enactment of laws for effecting them, would transcend the powers committed to you by that venerable instrument, which we are all bound to support, *let no consideration induce you to assume the exercise of powers not granted to you by the people.*"

Was Mr Jefferson ever more *limitarian* than the author of this passage? Did Mr. Adams ever recommend a single measure, which has not its precedent during the three Administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe?

If we had not the word of Gov. Giles that the published letter was actually written by the sage of Monticello, we should hesitate to believe it. We say, fearlessly, and without the fear of contradiction, that it contains sentiments at war with the professed opinions of Mr. Jefferson's whole political life. Take, for example, that part which relates to manufactures. We will say nothing of his frequent recommendations to Congress to protect that important branch of our industry. What says he in his famous letter to Benjamin Austin; a letter, by-the-by, which has never found its way into the columns of the impartial Richmond Enquirer? "To be independent of the comforts of life, we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist. "The grand inquiry now is, shall we make our own comforts or go without them at the will of a foreign nation? He therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us either to a dependence on that nation, or be clothed in skins, and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns. I am proud to say, *I am not one of these.*"

We now ask which opinions deserve our confidence the most? Those which were expressed by Mr Jefferson, when in the vigor of life and public usefulness, which were published to the world, and enforced by his great authority as President of the United States—or the opinions of the same Mr Jefferson, delivered at the advanced age of eighty-t years, under the weight of infirmity and private embarrassment, and communicated in a *private and confidential letter,* which he had no expectation would ever be revealed? The respect we bear his memory, and the circumstances under which this letter to Gov. Giles has seen the light, induce us to abstain from further comment upon its contents. It obviously presents materials for criticism, which we forbear to use—but what shall we say of him, who, without cause, has subjected this imperfect relic of a venerable statesman, to public remark? What shall we say of Gov. Giles, who publishes just so much and no more, of an allusion to certain disclosures made by Mr. Adams, as will serve to excite public curiosity, without gratifying it? What shall we say of the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, throwing aside his official dignity, and stooping to become an electioneering partizan?

But we would gladly draw a veil over what we consider a very extraordinary transaction. Our confidence in the imputed statement of Gov. Coles, respecting Mr. Jefferson's opinions, is still unimpaired. We are convinced, that, to the day of his death he regarded the popularity of Gen. Jackson, as proof of the instability of the Republic. The disciples of the Hero, may, if they please, for the present, exult; but we feel justified in saying, that this fact will, ere long, be made indisputable. The silence of Gov. Coles, alone, whose declarations have been used without contradiction, establishes their veracity.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We are favored with slips from the New-York Daily Advertiser, Gazette, and Mercantile Advertiser. They announce the arrival of the Canada from Liverpool, which port she left on the 1st ult.

The following are the main items of intelligence by this vessel:

The smallpox was making dreadful ravages in London.

The Russian fleet of five sail of the line and three frigates sailed from Portsmouth on the 24th of August, for Constadt.

The Lord Chief Baron Alexander has been appointed to succeed Lord Manners as Chancellor of Ireland.

Orders have been received, at Portsmouth, for the whole of the light ships composing the Experimental squadron, to be fitted for foreign service with all possible expedition.

Letters from St. Petersburgh describe the greatest activity as prevailing in the War and Foreign Department in that capital, and state that a new declaration respecting the negotiation at Constantinople was on the eve of being addressed by Russia to the other great powers of Europe. The Emperor is said to have manifested much discontent at the delays and tergiversation of the Porte, and to be firmly resolved on putting an end to the effusion of blood in the Peloponnesus.

In Syria, the ravages of the plague have been frightful. In Aleppo and Damascus, the inhabitants died to the number of a thousand in a day. The city of Tokat, in the province of Sicoas, in Asia Minor, (celebrated for the rich copper mines in its vicinity,) has been nearly destroyed by an earthquake, which also did great damage in the adjacent country.

The accounts from Catalonia were more and more alarming. The number of rebels in arms was said to have been regularly organized, and all opposition in the field had ceased, as the Royal Volunteers could no longer be trusted.

It was currently reported in London and Paris, that Gen. Gourgaud was about to put himself in communication with Sir Walter Scott, regarding certain passages in the Life of Napoleon, in which his name is introduced.

Resolutions were passed at a meeting at Liverpool, to raise subscriptions for erecting in that city a monument to the memory of the late Mr. Canning. One of Cobbett's tools, who was present at the meeting, objected to the resolutions in a style reminding us of the fable of the ass and the dead lion.

The London New Times of the 30th, contains a long letter from Barry E. O'-Mera, addressed to the public, in which he comments on the statements of Sir Walter Scott, in his Life of Napoleon, respecting the treatment of that individual at St Helena. He furnishes authenticated facts, in opposition to those statements, which go to prove that Sir Walter has, to say the least, been very careless in collecting his facts.

The information of the death of Mr. Canning reached St. Ildefonso, the residence of the King of Spain, on the 16th August. The event inspired the apostolicals with fresh confidence, and they found no difficulty in obtaining from the King the decree by which M. Pecucho and other persons of the moderate party were cashiered.

LONDON, AUG. 31.—*Appointment of Don Miguel Regent of Portugal.*—We have received the following information from a source on which our readers can perfectly rely. It confirms the fact, and explains the reason, of the appointment of Don Miguel as Regent of Portugal, under the pledge of his honor, as well as of the oath which he has freely taken, to maintain the Constitutional System. The appointment is beyond all doubt.

PARIS, AUG. 25.—The latest accounts received from Algiers announce that the large ships of war of that Regency are still kept in port, and that hitherto no one has endeavored to get out. Only some feluccas, by favor of the night, and by their small draught of water, have been able to sail along the coast, without being observed by the French squadron, at a time when its number was small; but the squadron has now been reinforced by several vessels, and is able to extend its line of observation from Bona in the east, to Oran in the west.

It is evident that the Algerine feluccas are too small to extend their cruise to a great distance, but they may prove dangerous to vessels sailing singly between Cadiz and the Balearic Islands. It is to remedy this inconvenience as much as possible, that regular convoys have been established between Marseilles and Cadiz, and that from time to time some of the King's ships are sent to cruise between Algiers and Carthagena.

ODESSA, AUG. 8.—We have news from Constantinople to the 2d of this month. The result of the conferences at London, respecting the pacification of Greece, rendered the Porte very uneasy, though the certainty that the Courts of Vienna and Berlin did not take any part in them, had produced a favorable impression in the Divan. People were, however, convinced that the Porte would let things come to the last extremity.—The Courts of St. Petersburgh, London, and Paris, had not yet caused the ultimatum to be presented, with the indication of a period of thirty days, according to the Treaty; and as the ratifications of the three Sovereigns are indispensable, it could hardly be presented before the end of the month.

The Count Capo d'Istria, who is going to Greece, is said, at St. Petersburgh, to have with him the value of 5,000,000 of rubles.

We received last night by express, French papers to the 29th ult. They state, under the date of Corfu, 6th August, that the Greeks had obtained a decisive victory over the Egyptians in the Peloponnesus, in the vicinity of Voslitza, and had forced Ibrahim to retire after three vain attempts to force his way out of the Peninsula. A letter from Zante, of the 2d August, announces, that Lord Cochrane had gained a fresh advantage at sea.

LEGHORN, AUG. 16.—[Extract of a private letter.]—A letter from the Isle of Zante, dated the 2d of August, says—"Admiral Cochrane, after having burnt the Egyptian brig before Alexandria, and carried terror into the enemy's country, has returned to Poros. Yesterday morning, a little frigate of 30 cannons, and a schooner, of the Turkish fleet, passed our island for the purpose of going to Patras; suddenly Admiral Cochrane appeared near Scroples, with the Hellas and the Soter (Savior) a Philhellan brig; about noon a brisk firing was heard, and in the evening we had news of the battle. This morning early, the Hellas was seen bearing up to our island, along with the Soter, which had in tow the enemy's frigate, the Greek flag flying at its mast head. The Turkish crew had been obliged to surrender, after a resistance of ten minutes, their vessel having been greatly damaged by the fire of the Hellas. The Greek sailors were on its deck, endeavoring to repair the injuries it had received. The mainmast was broken at the place which receives it, but it would be easy to mend. The Greeks came so near our port, that we were able, with a telescope, to distinguish the men. As for the Turkish schooner, it was taken without having received any injury. The Greek vessel sailed towards Clarenza, where they will anchor, and arm the schooner by tomorrow morning.

Canada.—The British government have authorized the fortification of the summit of Montreal Mountain, which overlooks and commands the city. Plans have been made which the government have sanctioned; and engineers were employed, a few days since, in estimating the value of such private property as it will be necessary to purchase, before the intended works can be commenced.

This measure has never been hinted at in public until very recently. The island of St. Helen's was selected a few years since, and strongly fortified; and an impression prevailed among the inhabitants that it was considered adequate to the protection of Montreal. Its moderate elevation, we presume, has proved it unfit for the object; its highest point being, we believe, only eleven feet higher than the city.

It is reported in Canada, that a discovery has been made, that four men who had found a silver mine in the Upper Province, have worked it for the two years past with profit and advantage. Three of them are said to be Americans, and one an Englishman; and the secret was divulged in consequence of a dispute between the parties.

The Canada Land Company have announced their intention to expend forty-five thousand pounds sterling "in opening roads and making other public improvements" on their immense tracts.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 17.—The political complexion of the new Parliament of Lower Canada, consisting of 49 members, may be stated as follows:—Country (or *clique* according to the administration writers) 46; Every measure of every administration men, 3.

Advices from the Lower Provinces represent the crops, which were at one time very promising, as having entirely failed from smut and wet weather. In this Province, the crop of wheat is certainly much below an average, particularly on the south side of the St. Lawrence, where, in many instances, owing to the grub, smut and wet weather early in the season, the return will hardly equal the quantity sowed.

The last Quarterly Return of the Sick at the Emigrants' Hospital of this city, exhibits a curious fact. Of 324 of the cases, 228 are stated as typhus. Of the 37 deaths, 20 were from typhus. The subjects affected were very generally Irish Emigrants, who had arrived this season. The extent of the malady at this place this season, we believe, is without precedent.

Colonel Sir Thomas Noel Hill, K.C.B appointed to succeed Sir John Harvey as Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Forces in British North America, arrived here on Saturday, from Portsmouth. Col. Hill is a brother to Gen. Hill, who distinguished himself in the Peninsular war, and was second in command at Waterloo.

Voyage around the World.—The Russian corvette Krotky, commanded by Baron Wrangell, has arrived at the Motherbank from a voyage round the world, on which she employed two years. Dr. Kyber has brought in her many objects of natural history, and has brought alive to Europe many plants hitherto unknown. Baron Wrangell is the same distinguished officer who, accompanied by Dr. Kyber, explored the previously unknown north-eastern coast of Asia from the river Kolyma to Behring's Straits. In this expedition, an account of which is expected to be now publishing at St. Petersburgh, they spent four years. It is the same expedition which the late Capt. Cochrane went on foot from Irkutsk, about 4,000 miles, to join. This voyage has afforded another practical proof of the extraordinary accuracy of Parkinson and Fordsham's Chronometers, though the vessel was small, and subject to considerable motion, and the greatest extremes of temperature have been experienced.

DOMESTIC.

DANVILLE, (KY.) SEPT. 9, 1827.

CENTRE COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement of Centre College took place on Wednesday last. The following young gentlemen received the degree A. B.—WILLIAM D. JONES, GEORGE G. M'AFEE, JACOB F. PRICE, SIDNEY F. M'ROBERTS, and DAVID W. M'CALEB.

The order of Exercises were as follows:

1st. Prayer.

2d. An Oration on Taste—by *P. H Fullenwider,* Adams county, Mississippi.

3d. An Oration on Patriotism—by *Thomas Nichols,* Danville, Kentucky.

4th. An Oration on the Prospects of the United States—by *James M. Bush,* Danville, Kentucky.

5th. An Oration on the Effects of Luxury upon Republican Government—by *Joshua F. Bell,* Danville, Kentucky.

6th. An Oration on the Responsibilities of Great Men—by *George G. M'Afee,* Mercer county, Kentucky.

7th. An Oration on Nature's Works as a medium of Pious Reflection—by *Jacob F Price,* Clark county, Kentucky.

8th. An Oration on the Influence of the Bible upon the Conduct of Man—by *Sidney S. M'Roberts,* Lincoln county, Kentucky.

9th. An Oration on the Influence of the Study of Intellectual Philosophy upon the Moral Character—by *William D Jones,* Kentucky.

10th. Valedictory—by *David W. M'Caleb,* Natchez, Mississippi.

11th Prayer.

We think it due to Centre College, and to the young Gentleman, *Graduates,* to say that the exercises throughout were very interesting. The several orations delivered were honorable to the hearts that conceived and the tongues that uttered them; and as far as we have learnt, were highly approbated by the enlightened audience who attended on the occasion. The *Valedictory* was a beautiful arrangement of ideas; plain and yet pathetic, forming a grand climax to the exhibition.

Centre College, though yet in her infancy, has furnished numerous proofs that she is indeed now the nursery of the Arts and Sciences; and much is anticipated in future from the exertions of her *new* but able President and enlightened Professors. Every good heart says success to their labors.

Artificial Human Eyes.—Mr. Scudder called on us yesterday, and exhibited one of the most perfect specimens of art we ever saw. He informed us that so perfect could the adjustment of the enamel eye be made to the sightless ball, that it is almost impossible to discover the difference between the true and false pupil and retina. There is perhaps no blemish that the countenance has, more offensive to look upon than a sightless, closed eye, and from the reputation of Mr Scudder, we are persuaded that this defect, so far as appearance goes, may be entirely remedied.

N. Y. Courier.

Riot in Boston.—A number of sailors lately formed a procession and marched through the city of Boston in double files, with loud shouts and clamor.

"On arriving opposite the old Court House, they halted and formed a hollow square; and the following proclamation, as near as we could catch the words, was read by their leader:

"Attention! We, the blue jackets, now in the city of Boston, agree that we will not ship for less than $15 a month; and that we will punish any one who shall ship for less in such a way as we think proper, and strip the vessel [which he ships in.] What say you?"

To which they replied by three loud and general cheers. The procession then formed again, and proceeded to the head of Hanover street, renewing their shouts in the square, opposite Concert Hall.

They proceeded on and repeated the same formality within hearing in front of Concert Hall and in Bowdoin square. They traversed the western and other parts of the city, and reached the Common. There we learn a rencontre took place, between them and a militia company who had advanced upon them at the charge. Some individuals on both sides were prostrated in the *melee,* but no lives were lost or blood shed; and the parties separated without either claiming the field. In the afternoon the procession was considerably increased in numbers, and a drum and fife at the head. Among those added, were a considerable number of negroes. We do not learn that the object of an increase of wages is likely to be obtained, or commerce much interrupted; on the contrary, a shipper assures us that he could without difficulty enlist a crew at the customary rates of wages.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Argus, Sept. 17.

On Saturday night last, Beaumont and Thornton, two highway robbers recently sent to the Penitentiary, made an attempt to escape from their confinement, which marked the desparation of their characters. They had been once before confined in the Penitentiary, when the dangerous temper of one of them was evinced by an attack on one of the Keepers, and Mr. Scott, the present Keeper, resolved, on their return, to confine them to labor in a cell by themselves, and fastened them together by a strong chain. They cut the chain off with the shoe knives used in their trade, and which they had turned into saws by notching the edges. After they thus far released themselves, and while engaged in opening the stone wall of the cell, they were discovered by the guard and ordered to desist. This only seemed to quicken their operations. The whole guard, consisting of five or six, were then aroused and surrounded the breach in the wall. One of the convicts who was in the yard, entreated them to give up their design, as the guard was ready to fire on them. They said it was too late then; that they would break their way through the guard, or perish in the attempt; and after opening a large space, so that they could walk out in an erect posture, they rushed forth, hurling the stones they had broken to pieces at the guard, who fired three guns at them. Beaumont was slightly wounded, but both still pressed forward until they had run from one end of the building to the other, a distance of about sixty yards, where Beaumont was shot in the breast and died instantly. Thornton turned and fled in another direction, but was afterwards wounded and taken within the walls.

Beaumont seems to have been a fellow possessing somewhat of the humanity which always belongs to dauntless bravery, even when engaged in the trade of a highway robber. He was first committed for robbing a preacher; but instead of taking his life to prevent detection, he contented himself by taking his oath, which he administered on a Bible which he found in the reverend gentleman's pocket. He found no security in the oath which he exacted in this unauthorized way, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary, where he served his time, after heading several daring attempts to break out, in which he was always deserted by his comrades. He was liberated but a few months, when, together with his companions in the first robbery, he committed another, for which he was sent back to the Penitentiary for 10 years. In this instance, he had determined to despatch his victim rather than be a second time exposed to the hazard of being taken by means of the information he might give against him. The man was then stripped and Beaumont presented his gun to kill him, but said he could not take his life. His more cowardly companion, however, felt no repugnance, and was about to despatch him, when the man told them that he could not blame them for killing him, and taking his money. He said he lived by the same trade, and had done it often. He thought, however, it was not well to prey upon one another. Upon this information, Beaumont took him into full partnership, and during the night the man escaped, summoned the neighbors while they slept, and had them made prisoners.

From the Boston Courier.

FACTS.—A single mercantile house, on long wharf, has sold, since the first of January last, thirty-seven thousand barrels of Gennessee Flour; of which less than 300 barrels have been sold to country traders, and chiefly to those in the manufacturing villages.

Another house has paid, since the first of April, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for American wool, purchased of farmers and wool growers belonging to the New-England states and New-York, and sold out again to manufacturers of New-England.

The Boston and Canton Factory company imported during five months preceding the 1st of May last, one million pounds of Smyrna wool; all of which is used in its own factory, in the manufacture of what is called negro cloths.

It is impossible that our manufacturing establishments can be detrimental to commerce and agriculture, when a single establishment imports wool enough in five months to freight three or four ships (to say nothing of other articles necessarily used in the manu facture of the wool,) when a single dealer in American wool pays, in the same time, to the farmers $150,000; and another individual receives from another portion of farmers and sells off to the country traders flour enough to make its first owners rich if not independent- minded, can command almost any temperature.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

VANDALIA:

SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1827.

THE ILLINOIS CORRECTOR AND THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

We deprecate the idea of entering into an angry controversy upon the presidential question, with our friends of the *Corrector*. We are however, perfectly willing "to reason together," not we must acknowledge, with the least hope of making its editors "converts" to what we consider the true faith. We fear they are politically given over "to a hardness of heart and blindness of eyes, that seeing they should not see, and hearing, should not believe." The great body of our citizens are differently situated. They are anxious to decide this important question after "a calm dispassionate investigation of the relative claims and qualifications" of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, and the measures which would probably be adopted, should the latter succeed, of which, we are happy to believe there is no probability. Their opinions and feelings are not, like the editors of the *Corrector*, unmovably fixed and settled—So that the field into which the *Corrector* has entered, is large and extensive, while our limits are somewhat circumscribed, in as much as we believe a large majority of our citizens are convinced, by "a calm, dispassionate investigation," that Gen. Jackson does not possess the requisite qualifications for, and ought not to be elected to, the first office in the gift of a free people.

The *Corrector* is rather disposed to complain of the manner of our notice of its *debut*, when we expressed the hope, that after the "calm and dispassionate investigation" which its editors proposed to take of our political affairs, they would eventually come to the determination that the interests of ILLINOIS require the re-election of John Q. Adams. They take issue with us upon our position, and impliedly call upon us to give the reasons which have brought our minds to this conclusion. We will do so, in as brief a manner as the subject will permit. In the first place, we look upon the assertion of the *Corrector*, that Mr. Adams is possessed of aristocratical principles, as a *mere* assertion, for which the *Corrector* has not, nor cannot produce the least particle of proof.—On the contrary, we believe that he is possessed of, and governed by the truly republican principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and as an evidence of our belief, we instance the confidence which these fathers of the republic ever reposed in him. It cannot be denied, for it is made a charge against him by the partisans of Gen. Jackson, that Mr. Adams has held high and important offices, under every administration, since the formation of our government. If he was indeed possessed of these aristocratical principles, how happens it they were not discovered by those patriots who have heretofore directed the management of our national concerns, and who not only abhored such opinions, but would have driven from office the man possessing them. They too, were as capable, and had better means of ascertaining the real principles of Mr. Adams, than the editors of the *Corrector*, or those whose daily vocation it is to ring the same change.

We believe further, that Mr. Adams is strictly an honest and moral man. The madness of party has never questioned his integrity; and notwithstanding every action of his life has been scrutinized, he has not yet been charged with one dishonest or immoral act. Can the same be said of General Jackson? *His* friends have even found it necessary to appoint a standing committee, to explain away, where it is possible, the many foibles and offences of the "Chieftain"—among which the outrage upon Col. Benton, the duel with Dickerson, and the condemnation of the six militia men stand conspicuous.

It is conceded by Mr. Adams' most violent opposers, that few men in any country surpass him in literary attainments—and neither is it denied, that by a long attention to the concerns of our government, he is intimately acquainted with our political affairs. It is even urged against him, that he has been too long a member of the government, and ought now to give place to those who have shared less in its administration. However true this may be, we conceive it is a question for Mr. Adams individually to decide. He has a right, in common with other citizens, to solicit and receive the further confidence of his country. But with the people, who are called upon to choose a chief magistrate to administer their government, it can be no objection to the candidate, that he has so long been employed in public affairs, as thoroughly to comprehend them, and by a knowledge thus gained, enabled to administer the government understandingly. In the choice of public servants, we should be governed by the same rules which obtain in the management of our private affairs. If, for example, our friend Fleming wished to obtain a foreman for his office, the applicant would not be rejected because he was *professionally* a printer, and had been raised in a printing office.—Should he employ a statesman or a soldier to superintend the printing of the *Corrector*, even his *Devil* would cry out against him, and pray that his indentures might be cancelled. Can Gen. Jackson be compared with Mr. Adams as a scholar or a statesman? It is admitted that his early education was defective; and however well it may have qualified him for the scenes he has heretofore passed through, it is not calculated to adorn or dignify the station to which he now aspires. He appears to be conscious of his want of political knowledge—for so soon as he is placed in stations where it may be acquired, and brought into competition with men who have drank deep at the fountain, he discovers the immeasurable distance he is behind them—becomes alarmed at the length of the road he must travel to overtake them, and flies to a dignified retirement at the "Hermitage."

We have so far considered the "relative qualifications" of the two candidates for the presidency. The interests of Illinois, as well as the other states in the Union, require that the choice should fall on the one best qualified by education and experience, to administer the government. So far as a mere choice of individuals is concerned, Mr. Adams is the best man. Whatever claims General Jackson may have upon the gratitude of his country for his military services, and we admit he possesses them, they are not of themselves sufficient to justify us in elevating him to an office he is incompetent to fill. We should trespass upon our limits, should we at present pursue this subject further. We shall resume it in our next paper.

Maryland.—The elections in this state are now over, and returns have been pretty generally received. The house of Delegates, the popular branch of their legislature, is composed of *Forty-Eight* Adams men and *Thirty-Two* Jacksonians. The election wholly turned upon national politics. Maryland therefore is safe—and her eleven electoral votes may with certainty be put down to Mr. Adams.

Red Jacket, the celebrated Chief of the remnant of the Six Nations of Indians residing near Buffalo, N. Y. has lately been *deposed* in a full council of Chiefs. A long list of charges is exhibited against him; either of which, warranted the course pursued by his more considerate brethren. Red Jacket was about 70 years old.

FOR THE INTELLIGENCER.

Mr. Blackwell—A few weeks ago I saw in the Intelligencer that you are opposed to inserting in your paper pieces written in favor of the pretensions of General Jackson to the presidency. I do not know that the following soliloquy can be said to be much in favor of the General's pretensions; and should you be of the same opinion, I will thank you to have the goodness to give it an insertion in the Intelligencer.

A CITIZEN.

The various chances of fortune—eight months ago Gen. Jackson was almost President of the United States—now he is sunk below *Zero*!—My stars! how shall we account for this wonderful change in political opinions?—Clay—yes, Clay—Nothing can head the invincible Henry Clay. He's the Fox of the administration, and the Lion of the *coalition!* We all thought him guilty of the *bargain and intrigue*, because of his stillness. This was his craft.—By his silence, General Jackson rose high in the public opinion that his fall might be the greater. Did the General see this? No, the *fog* was too thick—much thicker than it was at New-Orleans. Well, the General is a brave man in war! but he has been very unfortunate in his political ambuscade. Oh the Fayetteville letter! and worse than all the Beverly affair! But Buchanan! Buchanan! Here lies the dead weight! How shall we invalidate his manly statement? "Pure as angels" to be sure. Can Van Buren manage all this? It will be more than a match for his Dutch coolness. But McDuffie—yes, Eaton, and the brave Dr. F.—Cheer up—these are men of deep political management. But it wont do—it wont do! The unfortunate General Jackson has again fixed the business. He has been extravagant in his encomiums of Buchanan—and what is still worse the General's encomiums are too true. It would have been fortunate for the General, had this business ended with the Kremer story!

There's much to do—but let us be trying—can we get the support of New-York? But Pennsylvania is lost!! What shall we do?—Kentucky—that's a poor chance—eight thousand of a majority of the people in favor of the administration. We have taken a wrong step, fatal to the General; and now it's too late to retrace. Internal improvements, domestic manufactures, unconstitutional! The people wont believe it. Our opposition to these two measures will complete the ruin of our cause. Both deep and vital subjects. Confound old *Niles*—*Green* cant get over him, nor yet around him. The Harrisburg Convention—a second edition of the Declaration of Independence, revised and corrected.—"*Not independent enough to clothe ourselves!!* This cuts to the heart. Shooting six militia men! Our beloved General again unfortunate—Slanders WASHINGTON and GREENE, in endeavoring to vindicate himself. This wont be past over *sub silentio*. It wont do, truth will prevail.—Much fuss in Congress next winter:—Randolph is elected. Republicans consider—Kings and Emperors are looking on with smiling faces. We must look out. But how? how with our honor? General Jackson had better resign his pretensions to the Presidency, and say he did so to save the honor of the Union. I wish he would, but I hate to desert him.—I wish I was decently on the side of the administration. Yonder arrives the mail—I wonder what news from Van Buren? I'll go this moment.

ITEMS.

The Virginia Free Press doubts whether a majority of the Lenislature of that State will consent to nominate an electoral ticket friendly to Gen. Jackson. The editor positively asserts that the Delegates of Jefferson county are willing to "judge the Administration by its acts," and that they will not join in the Jackson nomination, unless something more objectionable than has yet transpired be developed during the winter.

It is stated that upwards of 60 females voted at the late election in Montreal.

The New-York Gazette says, that already the amount of revenue to the customs of that city exceeds the whole of last year. From the numerous vessels due, and those which will arrive previous to the 31st of December, it is fair to conculde that our annual returns will exceed in amount any previous year.

A person was advertised some time ago in a Virginia paper, and described as having "a nose turned up in the middle about six feet high!" So much for punctuation. What an important thing a comma must be, when it can make a man's nose six feet long.

A. Constable, the great bookseller and publisher of Edinburgh, is dead.—His celebrated collection of Scottish books has been brought to the hammer—some of them are very rare and old, and brought high prices.

The British government has established a Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, over which the honorable Mr WILLIAMS will preside, who has arrived at New-York, accompanied by his lady, who is a daughter of the Earl of Strathmore.

The St. Albans Bank. Vermont, was broken open on the night of the 22d ult and robbed of $800, which had been left out of the vault upon the counter. The robber has been apprehended, and most of the money recovered.

An incomplete return of the number of newspaper stamps used the last year, gives 26,980,552—the number of newspaper sheets printed in Great Britain. They pay a duty of 1d sterling each, to government.

The *Journal des Debats* mentions the farming out of the Gaming Houses of Paris for the ensuing year, by the Prefect of the Seine. Several tenders were put in, the highest of which, of course, was received; being for the sum of 6,055,100 francs. The editor of the Journal very justly laments the sanction given to these "Hells," by the license of government—disavowed, as they are by religion, morals, and humanity; "denounced every year in the Senate, and yet every year consecrated by a legislative vote as a fatal necessity, as a palliative of greater evils." For ourselves, we know not what evils they can palliate—what end they can secure, important enough for so pernicious a vice.

Bridges of Suspension.—The following description is given in Humboldt's splendid work on South America, of an ancient bridge of suspension of a very perfect and economical kind.—It is called the Bridge of Penipe, and crosses the river Chambo. We translate the description as it is given by the illustrious traveller:—"The cords are about three or four inches thick, and made of the fibres of the root of the American Agave. On each side of the river they are fastened to some rough wood work, formed of the trunks of the schinus molle. As their weight causes them to bend towards the middle of the river, and it would be imprudent to draw the cords too tight, they are obliged, although the shore is not much elevated, to make steps at the two extremities of the bridge. That of Penipe is 120 feet long, and seven or eight feet wide;—but there are bridges of much larger dimensions: the large cords are covered transversely with small pieces of bamboo. These constructions, which the South Americans made use of long before the arrival of the Europeans, bring to recollection the chain-bridge of Boutan, and that also in the interior of Africa." Mr. Turner, in his interesting journey to Thibet, has given us the plan of the one at Tcheutchue, which is 140 feet long, and which is passed on horseback. The Bridge at Boutan rests on five chains, covered with pieces of bamboo.

John Bull in America.—The travels of the Honorable Lieutenant De Ross, of the R. N. in the United States, has reached a third edition in London! although, (as appears from the dates in the very book itself) the honorable gentlemen was within our territorial limits but sixteen days and half, two thirds of which were passed in eating, sleeping, riding, and saling, leaving one third, namely, *five days* and *one sixth of a day*, for observation! It is from such silly and impudent farragoes that their occasional abuse of this country is drawn by some of the trans-atlantic reviewers, and other scribblers. However, it is but just to say, that the sensible portion of the English people, are in no respect influenced by such testimonies as these, in their estimate of our character and manners.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Interesting Relaxation!—The Worcester (Eng.) Journal states, that no less than *forty-three* barristers were in attendance at a late Assizes; and that a large majority entertained their hours of leisure at the classical game of "*leap-frog*," an amusement of such high antiquity as to have been quite in vogue among the Greek Academicians. Only think of two score of black robes hopping over each other's heads! and yet, why not they as well as others, enjoy the invigorating influence of athletic exercises? Indeed, we regard with peculiar favor the gymnastics which have recently become fashionable; and if regularly practised by gentlemen of sedentary pursuits, we would record fewer untimely deaths—hear less of pulmonary ravages, & see a much smaller number of pallid cheeks and hollow eyes than we are wont to do among the literary and learned.

Sacrilege.—David Johnson & Henry Holland were convicted last week, in the Mayor's Court of Philadelphia, of breaking into and stealing from the chruch of St. Augustine, two silver chalices and one silver plate, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for three years. They were also convicted of another robbery, in a private house, for which they received a similar sentence.

MARRIED, at Underwalden, Switzerland, by the Rev. Diedrich Schlkichwelter, Mr. Peter Schilderneck, to Miss Christiana Schetetewah. Groomsman, Mr. Charltenheighgen Hodichjeger. Bridesmaid, Miss Dorothea Nenuzchnnelzer.

☞ Persons dislocating their jaws by reading the above can have them set by calling on Doctor Vondunichtzzkdrehrbwlho, near the bridge.

Runaway

FROM the subscriber at Fever River Lead Mines, in Aug. last, a Negro Man, named

SAM.

He is about 25 years of age, a stout strong copper colored negro, inclined to be cross and quarrelsome with other negroes; he is a dirty, surly looking fellow; and he is well known at Kaskaskia, when he was the property of Judge Thomas Reynolds. It is supposed he came off from the Mines in a boat. Any person, who will secure said negro, so I can get him, or will give me at the Mines, or to Capt. Stace McDonough of Randolph county, or to John Reynolds of St. Clair, information of him, shall be liberally rewarded by me.

THOMAS REYNOLDS.

Aug. 1827. 30—6t.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Belleville, the 1st of October 1827.

Adams James Esq.	Mitchell Peter esq.
Ady Levi	O. Prentice John 2
Bassey Isaac	Pepper Nelson
Belsha George	Pirtle John
Brown Wm. G. 3	Potter Matthew
Clerk circuit court St. Clair	Read William
Christy Sam. C.	Reynolds John esq.
Cook Danl. P. 12	Rose Peter
Dickson Sarah	Russell John
Dow James M.	Steely Henry
Ennis Cornelius	Sherman Charlotte
Fennel Ira	Sheriff of St. Clair Co.
Green Joseph	Short Moses
Hatchfield John	Thompson Moses
Hill Fountain	Virgin Hiram 2
M'Nail Wm. B.	Virgin William
Merril Sylvester, esq.	Ward John
McCully John	Williams John

JAMES MITCHELL, P. M.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a Public Sale will be held at the Land Office at VANDALIA, in the State of Illinois, on the *fourth Monday in October next*, for the disposal of the following described Lands, viz:

Townships Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, in Ranges Nos. 1, 2, and 3, East.

The townships are to be offered in the order above designated, beginning with the lowest number of section in each township.

The land reserved by law for the use of schools or for other purposes, are to be excluded from the sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1827.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:

GEO. GRAHAM,

Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.—16. spt

Law Notice.

THE undersigned have entered into co-partnership in the practice of the LAW, in such of the Courts of this State as they may attend. Business hereafter confided to either will receive the attention of both. They keep their office at Edwardsville.

D. P. COOK.
THOMAS FORD.

October 23, 1826. 32—tf

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Vandalia, 1st October, 1827.

Adams E. D.	Holyer Mrs. Clara
Beck Paul	Jaques David S.
Breath Edward	M'Call Daniel
Brierly Thomas	Milton Reuben
Boz Josiah	Mills Benjamin
Borer Peter	Nearing Mrs.
Chandler Wm. & B.	Park Shenon
Collier Col. Jas.	Porter Col.
Cook Aerton	Sumner Jonathan
Cornnell Eli	Stoker Joseph
Churchill Geo. W.	Sherrill capt. Adam
Coffee Newton	Snelll Isaac W.
Conner Elizabeth	Whitley John
Hull James	Walker William
Hynes William	Wallace William
Holeman Frederic	

Persons applying for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

JAMES BLACK,
POST-MASTER

27-3

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Greenville, 1st October, 1827.

Alexander Josi. N.	Mills Andrew G.
Brown Thomas	M'Kinsey Alex.
Black James	Melton Reuben
Campbell James B.	Merriman Elisha
Cock Robert	Prater Halloway
Ellis John	Perriman Isaac
Foster Harrison	Stewart Wm. M. 3
File Dan	Smith Isaac
Gaylard Stephen	Sugg Wm. F.
Johnston James	Smith James
Jones James	Willis James W.
Kirkpatrick Fr.	

A. BIRGE, P. M.

POETRY.

From the New-England Galaxy.

ADVANTAGE OF HORSE STEALING.

A patient with a rosy face,
And fair round body, told his case
To a physician, skill'd in learning,
And keen discerning,
Much he complain'd
Of being pain'd
With numerous ills;
Feverish heats, and anguish chills;
With head ache, neck ache, cholic, gout,
And rheumatism all about;
Indigestion, flatulence;
And he must soon go hence,
Unless the doctors would find out
Some way
To ease his pain,
And set him on his legs again;
And take their pay.

The doctor heard him with a smile,
Eyeing him keenly all the while;
Then says, "sir, your best course
Will be to steal a horse."

"How can horse stealing ease my pain?
Doctor, you're jesting:—pray, explain."

"Then, to be serious, sir you know,
If you shall steal a horse you'll go
To the State's prison, and there stay,
Day after day,
Fed with simple wholesome food,
And have just work enough to do you good,
For without spectacles my eyes
Convince me that your ailments rise
From too much eating; too much drinking;
Too little exercise; too little thinking.
Hence soon you'll find, that by your stealth,
You'll gain the first of blessings—health,
And when they ope the prison door,
To set you free,
Remember me,
And go your ways, and sin no more."

S. & H.

VARIETY.

GENERAL CHARLES LEE.

When general Lee lived at Philadelphia, after his trial in 1779, he was in the habit of riding frequently on horse back. When he rode he wore *sherry vallies* which were not quite as common then, as they have subsequently become. Miss. F——s, a Jewish lady, having observed the general with these accoutrements, remarked that "general Lee wore green breeches patched with *leather*." The remark, coming to the general's ears, occasioned the following admirable *jue d'esprit.* [*N. Y. M. Courier.*

Philadelphia, Dec. 20th, 1779.

MADAM: When an officer of the respectable rank I bear is grossly traduced and calumniated, it is incumbent on him to clear up the affair to the world, with as little delay as possible. The spirit of defamation and calumny, (I am sorry to say,) is growing to a prodigious and intollerable height upon this continent.—If you had accused me of a design to procrastinate the war, or of holding a treasonable correspondence with the enemy, I could have borne it; this I am used to; and this happened to the great Fabius Maximus. If you had accused me of getting drunk as often as I could get liquor, as two Alexanders the great have been charged with this vice, I should, perhaps, have sat patient under the imputation; or even if you had given the plainest hints, that I had stolen the soldiers' shirts, this I could have put up with, as the great duke of Marlborough would have been an example; or if you had contented yourself with asserting, that I was so abominable a sloven as never to part with my shirt, until my shirt parted with me, the anecdotes of my illustrious namesake of Sweden would have administered some comfort to me. But the calumny you have, in the fertility of your malicious wit, chosen to invent is of so new, so unprecedented, so helish a kind, as would make Job himself swear like a Virginia colonel.

Is it possible that the celebrated Miss F——s, a lady who has had every human & divine advantage; who has read, (or, at least might have read,) in the originals, the New and Old Testaments, though I am afraid she too seldom looks even into a translation: I say is it possible that Miss F———s, with every human and divine advantage, who might and ought to have read these two good books, which, (an old Welsh nurse, whose uncle was reckoned the best preacher in Merionetshire, assured me,) enjoin charity and denounce vengeance against slander and evil speaking; is it possible, I again repeat it, that Miss F——s, should, in the face of the day, carry her malignity so far, in the presence of three most respectable personages: (one of the oldest religion in the world, one of the newest; for he is a new-light man; and the other, most probably, of no religion at all, as he is an English sailor;) but I demand it again and again, is it possible that Miss F——s should assert it, in presence of those respectable personages, "that I wore green breeches patched with leather?" to convict you, therefore, of the falsehood of this diabolical slander; to put you to eternal silence, (if you are not past all grace,) and to cover you with a much larger patch of infamy than you have wantonly endeavored to fix on my breeches, I have thought proper, by the advice of three very grave friends, (lawyers and members of Congress, of course excellent judges in delicate points of honor,) to send you the said breeches and, with the consciousness of truth on my side, to submit them to the most severe inspection and scrutiny of you and all those who may have entered into this wicked cabal against my honor and reputation.

I say, I dare you, and your whole junto, to your worst; turn them, examine them, inside and outside, and if you find them to be green breeches patched with leather, and not actually legitimate *sherry vallies*, such as his majesty of Poland wears, (who, let me tell you, is a man that has made more fashions than all the knights of the Mischianza put together, notwithstanding their beauties:) I repeat it (tho' I am almost out of breath with repetitions and parentheses,) that if these are proved to be patched green breeches, and not real legitimate sherry vallies, (which a man of the first *bon ton* might be proud of,) I will submit in silence to all the scurrility which no doubt, you and your abettors are prepared to pour out against me in the public papers on this important and interesting occasion. But madam! madam! reputation ("common sense,) very sensibly, though not very uncommonly observes, is a serious thing. You have already injured me in the tenderest part, and demand satisfaction; and you cannot be ignorant of the laws of duelling, having conversed with so many Irish officers, whose favorite topic it is, particularly in the company of ladies, I insist on the privilege of the injured party, which is, to name his hour and weapons; and as I intend it to be a very serious affair, will not admit of any seconds—In the mean time I am yours, &c.

CHARLES LEE.

Miss F——s, Philadelphia.

P. S. I have communicated the affair only to my confidential friend———, who has mentioned it to no more than seven members of congress, and nineteen women, six of whom are old maids; so that there is no danger of its taking wind upon my side, and I hope you will be equally guarded on your part.

The facetious editor of the *Darien Gazette* appears to experience more than his share of the ills that "man is heir to." The following "distressing accident" is from his paper of Tuesday last.

"The circumstances are as follows: On Sunday last, as the editor's boy, Davy, was bringing the editor his dinner in a calabash, consisting of pease soup and a pig's ear, as squall of wind struck him and upset the calabash on his head, and the contents over his hide. Thus, in one unlucky moment, was our editor deprived of his hard earned dinner. Miss Burnpins, who witnessed the accident, is of opinion the boy would have been scalded if the soup had been hot."

ATTORNEYS AND PHYSICIANS.

As two of these gentlemen were sitting together in a public house, the doctor began to reproach the attorney with the number of strange words which the law indulges in, viz:—"habeas corpus," "fieri facias," &c. and, among others, asked what was meant by the words "docking an entail." "Why, doctor," replied the attorney, "it is doing what you will not do with your patients—it is suffering a recovery."

Judge Jeffries had a sharp rebuff when he was recorder There was a wedding somewhere—and those to whom it appertained to pay for the music at the nuptials refused the money, on which an action was brought: and as the "musitioners" were proving their case, the Judge called out—"You. fiddler!" This made the witness wroth, and he appeared to be disgusted; but shortly afterwards he called himself a "musitioner," on which Jeffries asked, what difference there was between a "musitioner," and a fiddler. "As much, Sir," said the man of melody, "as there is between a pair of bagpipes and a recorder."

MISERIES OF WEALTH.—We lately published a spirited article on "the want of money, or the miseries of poverty." That article has suggested to a correspondent of the Massachusetts Journal, the following "miseries of wealth:"

It is to have a subscription paper handed you every hour in the day, and be called a niggard, if you refuse your name. It is to eat turkey and drink wine at a dearer rate than your neighbors. It is to have every College, Infirmary, and Asylum, make a run upon the bank of your benevolence, and then wonder at the smallness of the dividend. It is to have sectarians contend for the keeping of your conscience, and lawyers struggle for the keeping of your purse. It is to be remembered from Seguin to Talbot island, whenever a dinner or a loan is wanted. It is to be taxed for more than you are worth, and never to be believed when you say so. It is to have Addition of dollars, Subtraction of comforts, and Multiplication of anxieties, end in Division among spendthrifts heirs. It is to have the interest of every one about you exceed their principle. It is to make up to the merchant all the profits he loses by knavery or frugality. It is never to be allowed to be on easy terms, even with a coat or shoe. It is to be married for your money, or have a wife always casting up the sum total of the dollars she brought. It is to have your son's steps surrounded by *man traps*, and your daughter made a target for the speculating and selfish to aim at. It is to measure friendship by the length of your purse, to buy flattery and sell happiness. It is to have debtors smile upon you, and knaves shake you by the hand. It is to have a dyspeptic wife and pale children. It is to have sons go to college to buy themes of wiser heads, and daughters' brains turned by the flattery of fools. It is to be invited to drink poor wine, that you may give better in return. It is to have your lady's peace disturbed by a higher feather or a brighter diamond. It is to buy green peas at nine shillings, and relish them not, because your neighbor gives two dollars. It is to have relations wish you a short life and a long will. It is to have your widow mourn bitterly,—provided her fortune depends on perpetual widowhood. It is to have more temptations in this world than other men; and lastly, to find the entrance to a better, more difficult than to the rest of mankind.

Silent reproof—A worthy clergyman was once in company with a set of gentlemen of good understanding, but who were apt to take great liberty in conversation. One of the company in particular made very free with repeated oaths, calling God to witness the most insignificant assertions. The good divine, though greatly offended, heard it in silence; but took occasion every time the other mentioned the name of God, to bow his head with great devotion. This at last drew the attention of the gentleman who gave the offence. "Sir, (says he,) I observe you frequently bowing; what do you mean by it." "You shall know," replied the clergyman. "I have long used myself never to hear the sacred name of God mentioned without paying the awful respect to it which you have given me such frequent opportunities of practising." The gentleman was so struck with this noble and delicate hint, that he immediately acknowledged he felt it convincingly, and promised to keep a stricter guard upon his tongue in future.

Cause of the late War with Great Britain.

Some time since, a party of village wise heads, assembled in the barroom of the Farmers' Hotel, in S——, Rode Island, were exhausting their learning and temper in discussing the causes of the late war. As the dispute waxed warm and seemed about coming to the decision, so common on such occasions, of bloody heads and disfigured faces, thus proving that we have enough of the war spirit among us to make slight causes sufficient to light the flame; I say, just at this critical period, a plain honest farmer stepped forward and interposed, with "don't lose your tempers, gentlemen, you are all wrong. I can explain the whole matter to you Orders in Council—Berlin and Milan decress—free trade—sailors rights, and all your nonsense, had nothing to do with it. The war was entirely owing to neighbor M'spig getting into neighbor T's garden. Hold still, gentlemen, and I will prove it. Burrill, you know, was M's lawyer, and got his case for him. T. was representative to the Assembly, from the town of S——. Now you know Burrill and Howell were candidates for Uncle Sam's Senate, and every body was at work on one side and t'other, and after counting noses, Burrell's friends thought all was safe; but when the vote was taken, T though he was a good staunch Federalist, and of course bound to vote for Burrill, remembering the pig law suit, would not vote for him, so that Howell, by voting for himself, got elected by one majority. Now if it had not been for the pig law suit, T. would have voted for Burrill, and he would have been chosen Senator. Now don't interrupt, gentlemen—now, you all remember that when the question of declaring war came before the Senate, Mr. Bayard moved to postpone it six weeks, to give time to hear from England, and his motion you know was lost by only one vote—one Jerry Howell voting against it. Now if Burrill had been there, he would have voted for the motion, the declaration of war would have been deferred. Before the six weeks expired, news arrived that the Orders in Council had been repealed, and thus the principal alleged cause of the war removed. Of course if the delay had been obtained, war would never have been declared; and thus I have proved that neigbbor M's pig getting into neighbor T's garden, was the real cause of it." Hurrah from all hands—six more mugs of flip, landlord—our town of———has the honor of having produced the cause of the late war, and of making a gentleman of Gen. Jackson into the bargain; for if it had not been for the war he would never have been the "Hero of New Orleans"—and in that case nobody would have ever thought of him for President!

[*Brooklyn Ct. Adv.*

Surprising Feat.—The New-York Evening Post of Monday says that on Saturday last a gentleman of N. York, being on a visit to Paterson Falls, in New-Jersey, in company with some ladies, was engaged in observing the ingenutiy of a Mr. Crane, who was occupied in throwing a bridge over the Falls. After the bridge had been successfully placed in its proper position, the attention of the party was drawn to the opposite side of the falls by the sound of voices, and on looking, they saw a man making towards the edge of the precipice, which is supposed to be from seventy-five to eighty feet in height. On arriving at the brink, the man stood perfectly erect, and in this posture threw himself from the rock into the water. On coming near the water he drew up his feet a little, and as he struck the surface, extended them suddenly and disappeared. After remaining under water three or four seconds, he arose again to the surface and swam to a logroller that had fell from the bridge, and to which a rope was attached. He took the rope in his mouth, and swam with it safely to the shore. The man, whose name is Samuel Patch, said, just before he threw himself from the rock, *that Mr. Crane had done a great thing, and he meant to do another.*

Law Notice.

THE Subscriber having resumed the practice of the LAW, tenders his services to his friends and the public. He expects to attend the Courts in Bond, Fayette, Sangamon, Morgan, Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, and Pike counties.

J. WARNOCK.

Vandalia, Illinois, Nov. 6th 1826.

34-1y

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Vandalia, 1st October, 1827.

Adams E. D.	Holyer Mrs. Clara
Beck Paul	Jaques David S.
Breath Edward	M'Call Daniel
Brierly Thomas	Milton Reuben
Boz Josiah	Mills Benjamin
Borer Peter	Nearing Mrs.
Chandler Wm. &B.	Park Shenon
Collier Col. Jas.	Porter Col.
Cook Aerton	Sumner Jonathan
Cornnell Eli	Stoker Joseph
Churchill Geo. W.	Sherrill capt. Adam
Coffee Newton	Shell Isaac W.
Conner Elizabeth	Whitley John
Hull James	Walker William
Hynes William	Wallace William
Holeman Frederic	

Persons applying for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

JAMES BLACK,
POST-MASTER

27-3

Notice.

WE will settle the estate of Richard Brownfield, deceased, before the Judge of Probate of Monroe county, on the third Monday of December next, at which time and place all concerned may attend.

September 1st, 1827.

POWELL SMITH,
AURELIA SMITH,
Administrators of said estate.

28—4t.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a Public Sale will be held at the Land Office at Palestine, in the State of Illinois, on the first Monday in November next, for the disposal of the lands hereinafter designated, viz:

For the Sale of such lands, not heretofore offered for Sale, now situated in the Palestine District, in Illinois, as were purchased at the Land Office at Vincennes, in Indiana, and which have since been *relinquished* to the United States, under the provisions of the several acts of Congress passed between the 2d day of March, 1821, and the 4th of May, 1826, inclusive, granting relief to the purchasers of the Public Lands, and providing for the extinguishment of the debt due by them, and also such lands as have been forfeited to the United States under the heretofore existing laws, situated in the following described townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the second principal meridian line.

In fractional township, No 6,	of Range No. 10
Townships, Nos 4, 5, and 6, and fractional townships, Nos 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15,	of Range No. 11
Fractional township. No 1, townships, Nos 2, 3, and 4, and fractional townships, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9,	of Range No. 12
Township, No. 1, and fractional townships, Nos 2, 3, and 4,	of Range No 13
Fractional township, No 1,	of Range No 14

And in those parts of fractional townships Nos 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, of Range No. 10 west, situate WEST of the line dividing sections Nos 4, 9, 16, 21, 28 and 33, from sections Nos 5, 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32, in each township

Also, at the same time and place will be offered for Sale, the lands belonging to the United States in that portion of the tract set apart for the location of Private Claims by the act entitled "An act respecting the claims to land in the Indiana Territory, and State of Ohio," passed the 21st of April, 1806, lying within the limits of the Palestine District, and in the following described townships north of the base line, and west of the second principal meridian line, viz:

Township, Nos 3, 4, 5, and 6,	of Range No 11
Township, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,	of Range No 12
Township, Nos. 1, 3, and 4,	of Range No 10

The lands will be offered in the order herein designated, commencing with the lowest number of section, subject to sale in each township.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will be excluded from the Sale, which will be kept open for six days and no longer.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1827

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By order of the President:
GEORGE GRAHAM,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

July 18 20-6ts

JOHN TURNEY,
COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fever River, Jo Daviess County, Illinois

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
CLINTON CIRCUIT COURT,
April Term, 1827.

Marada Outhouse, vs. Sally Outhouse. } *In Chancery.*

THIS day came the complainant by David Blackwell, his solicitor, and filed his bill against the said defendent Sallly Outhouse; and it appearing to the satsfaction of the court by affidavit filed, that the defendant is not a resident of this state, therefore, it is ordered by the court that the said defendant enter her appearance here on the first day of the next April Term of this court, and answer the said complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed against her; and that this order be published in the Illinois Intelligencer for four weeks successively.

A true copy—Attest,

27-4 HARRY WILTON, *Cl'k.*

Blanks neatly printed at this Office.

IN THE MONROE CIRCUIT, COURT— AUGUST TERM—1827.

WM. DIGGS, Complainant, vs. DAVIS EMBREE, Def'ant. } *In Chancery.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is a non-resident of this state: It is therefore ordered that the said defendant be, and appear before the next term of this court, to be holden in the town of Waterloo, on the second Monday in the month of March next, to answer unto the complainant's bill of complaint; otherwise the same will be taken for confessed against him: and that a copy of this order be published for four weeks successively in the Illinois Intelligencer.

A true Copy—Attest,
DAVID NOWLIN, Cl'k. c.c.m.c.

J. REYNOLDS, Att. for compl't. 29—4t.

Notice.

THOSE persons indebted to THOS. J. McGUIRE & Co. for subscription to the Illinois Republican, Advertising or Job Work, are requested to make immediate payment.

THOS. J. McGUIRE.

Edwardsville, Oct. 3, 1827. 29

"Illinois Patriot."

GENTLEMEN holding subscription lists for the *Illinois Patriot*, are requested to forward them to the undersigned, so soon as possible.

Whenever a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, the publication of the Patriot will be commenced.

THOS. J. McGUIRE.

Edwardsville, Oct. 1, 1827.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the circuit court of Fayette county, we will proceed to sell on Monday the 5th of November next, in the town of Vandalia, the following real estate, of the estate of John F. McCullum, deceased, to pay his debts, to-wit: The west half of section 25, T. 4 N. R. 3 W. South west quarter section 2, T 3 N. R. 6 W. West half of the N. E. quarter section 17, T. 4 N. 5 west, and the S. E. and N. W. quarters of section 17, T. 4 N. R. 5 W. of the third principal meridian: And also Lot No. two in square No. forty-two in the Town of Vandalia. The above tracts of Land will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. On the Lot in Vandalia there is a commodious

TAVERN HOUSE & OUT BUILDINGS,

well suited for a public house. A credit of three months will be given on securing the purchase money.

SARAH McCULLUM,
JOHN D. WHITESIDE,
Administrators.

28—4t.

Vandalia, Oct. 12, 1827.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Greenville, 1st October, 1827.

Alexander Josi. N.	Mills Andrew G.
Brown Thomas	M'Kinsey Alex.
Black James	Melton Reuben
Campbell James B	Meriman Elisha
Cock Robert	Prater Halloway
Ellis John	Perriman Isaac
Foster Harrison	Stewart Wm. M. 6
File Dan	Smith Isaac
Gaylard Stephen	Sugg Wm. F.
Johnston James	Smith James
Jones James	Willis James W.
Kirkpatrick Fr.	

A. BIRGE, P. M.

James Hall,

WILL practice Law in the Supreme and Federal Courts, at Vandalia, and in the Circuit Courts of Fayette, and the adjoining counties. 48-tf

ST. CLAIR CIRCUIT COURT,
August Term, 1827.

Thomas Osburn, vs. Jacob Trout, and James Ward. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant, James Ward, is not an inhabitant of this State, and not having answered the complainant's bill, it is ordered by the Court, that the defendant, James Ward, file his answer on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, or that said bill will be taken for confest against him: and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published four weeks successively in the Illinois Intelligencer, at Vandalia.

A true copy—Attest,
JOHN HAY, *Cl'k.*

J. REYNOLDS, Solicitor. 25-4t

Notice.....$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber near Jackson two negroes, JACOB about forty years of age, very black, pock marked, a little stoop shouldered, and professes to be a preacher—VENUS (Jacob's wife) is about thirty eight years of age, very black, common size. I will give a reward of ten dollars, if taken within this county, twenty dollars if taken out of the county, and fifty dollars if taken within the state and delivered to me, or secured in any jail and information given me immediately.

WM. SPENCER.

June 9, 1827. 25—4t.

Notice.

THAT on the *Third Monday in December next*, at Harrisonville, in Monroe county, the undersigned will sell, by an order of the St. Clair county Circuit Court, two hundred acres of LAND, including the Town of Harrisonville, of the estate of Thomas Brady and John M'Knight, deceased: said sale is made to pay the debts of said Brady and M'Knight.

A liberal credit will be given on securing the purchase money.

THOMAS M'KNIGHT, *Adm'r.*
of John M'Knight, dec'd.
DAVID B. HILL, *Adm'r.*
of Thomas Brady, dec'd.

Aug. 20, 1827.—25-4t